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understood only formal changes in the instrument itself; not changes in existing constitutional law. The latter kind of change may, it is to be presumed, be made by a simple law without any reference to the restrictive provision of this section. He also declares that the ceding to Prussia of administrative powers by the other States, is not to be considered a change in the constitution. Nor, is an agreement on the part of the Emperor, by which he binds himself toward individual States, to use his constitutional powers only in certain ways, to be considered a change in the constitution.

Professor Arndt implies that it is the business of the Emperor to decide whether a law changing the constitution, has been passed in the Federal Council by the requisite majority. If this is true, it practically gives to the Emperor a veto upon all legislation which he regards as in conflict with the constitution, and for which, in his opinion, the number of votes requisite for a constitutional change has not been cast, which seems to stand in conflict with the view mentioned above, that the Emperor has not a veto power.

The book will be found a useful addition to the literature relating to the imperial constitution of Germany. The author, in his brief discussion, shows a much greater familiarity with English and American constitutional law than most German authorities on public law.

EDMUND J. JAMES.

Life and Labour of the People in London. Vols. V and VI. Edited by CHARLES BOOTH. Pp. 416. Price, \$3 each. London and New York: Macmillan & Co., 1895.

Since the review of the second volume of this great work appeared in the ANNALS* the matter contained in that and the preceding volume has been rearranged and published in four volumes, so that the present volumes, though numbered V and VI, are a direct continuation of the two volumes previously noticed. The first three books analyze and describe the population of the metropolis in respect to degree of poverty or wealth and the character of the homes, the fourth treats of East London Industries, while the fifth and sixth volumes, together with the seventh, which is soon to follow, analyze the whole population in respect to employment and conditions of labor.

After the introduction by the editor, each chapter of the two volumes before us is credited to one of Mr. Booth's assistants, of whom all but two were contributors to the preceding volumes. But the uniformity of style and method of treatment reveal the editor's

* Vol. ii, p. 854, May, 1892.

directing hand throughout the work. Volume V describes (*a*) The Building Trades, (*b*) Wood Workers, (*c*) Metal Workers. Volume VI takes up (*a*) Precious Metals, Watches and Instruments, (*b*) Sundry Manufactures, (*c*) Printing and Paper Trades, and (*d*) The Textile Trades. These groups are made up of separate trades each of which is given detailed treatment in accord with the following schedule:

1. A diagram displaying the condition of the trade in respect to the ages of those employed.

2. A set of statistical tables giving the number of people connected with the trade by individuals and by families, analyzed according to sex, geographical location, birthplace, industrial status (employer or employed), and style of living (the number of rooms occupied or the number of servants employed).

3. A technical description of the trade and its subdivisions.

4. The conditions of employment.

5. Organization.

6. Wages.

7. Social condition.

The statistical studies are based for the most part upon the occupation returns of the census of 1891. The enumeration for the first time covered the number of rooms occupied by each household, and to insure accurate returns Mr. Booth took much personal care in seeing that the census enumerators were properly instructed in respect to the new schedules.

Mr. Booth's well-known classification of the people of London into categories named by the letters of the alphabet from A to H, was based upon the impression made by the character of the homes on the school board visitors and others. For the use of census enumerators some more palpable indication of economic standing was evidently required. In the present volume, therefore, we have a new classification of the population according to the number of rooms occupied on the part of the lower classes and the number of servants kept on the part of the upper classes, compared with the size of the families. This artificial test of economic and social standing is recognized as very fallible when applied to particular families, but variations off-set each other so that it is considered reliable when applied to large sections of municipal populations, and the results of the new enumeration are found to agree well with the former estimates of the social classes of London.

The detailed accounts of trade after trade are monotonous, yet full of interest, for every chapter gives a remarkably clear, reliable and evidently unbiased view of some branch of economic life in this

most important centre of population. All summaries and conclusions are reserved for the eighth volume.

The reader who is familiar with the modern manufacturing towns may be surprised to learn to what extent the small workshop persists in the great metropolis. In these small shops and in a few special trades the system of apprenticeship continues while giving way elsewhere to the demand for specialization and quick returns.

The high development and conservative character of the English trade unions is well known. The wage statistics give the actual earnings, with lost time deducted, and these earnings are compared with the social condition as indicated by the number of rooms and servants to the family. The comparison, however, is vitiated somewhat by the fact that wage returns were received from only representative establishments, while the social enumeration included the whole of the respective trades. The impression of a general living wage is given, though to the American reader the figures seem very small. The wage statistics would be much more valuable for comparison if accompanied by a schedule of retail prices, which would indicate their purchasing power.

On the whole, the new books maintain the standard of the preceding volumes as a source of information invaluable for its comprehensiveness and reliability. Besides the two more volumes announced to complete the Industrial Series, the editor has promised a thorough study of the organization and results of philanthropic effort in London. Social students throughout the world are eagerly watching the progress of the work.

DAVID I. GREEN.

Hartford School of Sociology.

Aspects of the Social Problem. By Various Writers. Edited by BERNARD BOSANQUET. Pp. 334. Price, \$1.00. London and New York: Macmillan & Co., 1895.

This is a remarkable collection of essays and its compilation under the able editorship of Mr. Bosanquet, who is already well known to American readers and to some extent to American audiences since his visit to this country, will make it appeal to a large circle of seriously minded students of social problems. We are told that it is intended to combine trained observation in the social field with reasonable theory and to be available for the general reader, and that it is hoped that it will fill a gap in the literature of social reform. Stress is laid in the preface and throughout the individual essays, on the ethical element as a guiding principle in all social work. Of the eighteen essays included in this volume, Mr. Bosanquet has